



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

June, 1908), this organism is morphologically and culturally almost identical with *Bacillus pestis*, the difference being only that *Bacillus pseudotuberculosis rodentium* makes litmus milk alkaline and its growth upon agar is not viscid. *Bacillus pseudotuberculosis rodentium* gives involution forms on salt agar. The lesions observed in guinea pigs resemble those of plague, and it was even possible to produce immunization to *Bacillus pestis* by inoculations with *Bacillus pseudotuberculosis rodentium*. This organism, however, is not acutely pathogenic for rats. This appears to be the crucial point of difference.

The result of this examination establishes beyond any question the fact that this squirrel was infected with a virulent strain of *Bacillus pestis*.

Reports from Los Angeles, Cal.—A case of plague.

In a telegram of August 20 and a letter of August 24 Surgeon Brooks, Los Angeles, reports a boy bitten in the finger by a ground squirrel on August 5 or 6, sickened August 11, was seen by a physician August 12, and was reported to the local health officer in Los Angeles as suspicious. The boy resided at Buena Vista Park. Though the squirrel was destroyed by a dog and a cat August 21, a search of the premises nearby resulted in the discovery of another dead squirrel. The boy is recovering. September 3, information was received by wire from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, San Francisco, that material taken from one of the buboes in the boy presented bacteriological evidence of plague. September 4, he further reported that the squirrel above referred to found dead in the park at Los Angeles also presented positive evidence of plague. Surgeon Brooks reports that the boy is isolated and the city officials have taken decisive action. By request of the secretary of the State board of health and of the local authorities, an expert bacteriologist of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has been assigned to duty at Los Angeles.

Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague-prevention work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Week ended August 29.

Date of last case	Sickened, January 30, 1908
Sick inspected	10
Dead inspected	120
Premises inspected	14, 446
Houses disinfected	262
Houses destroyed	9
Buildings condemned	9
Nuisances abated	1, 801
<hr/>	
Rats found dead	458
Rats trapped	4, 301
<hr/>	
Total rats taken	4, 759
<hr/>	
Rats identified:	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	3, 478
<i>Mus rattus</i>	81
<i>Mus musculus</i>	1, 165
<hr/>	
Total	4, 724
<hr/>	
Poisons placed	143, 084